NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

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TILT BETWEEN HIS COUNSEL AND MR. OSBORNE BEFORE THE EXAMINATION.

DENIES ALL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ADAMS POISONING CASE, AND SAYS HE HEARD ONLY THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

THAT HENRY C. BARNET

WAS POISONED.

The District-Attorney's office, which is co-operating with the Coroner in the Adams poisoning inquest, followed out the same procedure yesterday which characterized the first day's inquiry-that is, assuming that some one person known to the District-Attorney's office actually killed Mrs. Adams and was on trial for murder. The Coroner's jury as yet has no legal knowledge that Mrs. Adams is dead, or, admitting that she is dead, that she was killed by polson.

The first witness called in the case, Harry Cornish, of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, resumed his testimony yesterday before the jury. District-Attorney Gardiner was not entirely satisfied with Mr. Cornish as a witness on Thursday, and after the session closed said, in speaking of Mr. Cornish: "It behooves him to clear his own skirts." This caused many people to believe that the continuance of the crossexamination of Mr. Cornish by Assistant District-Attorney Osborne would bring out something rensational in regard to the case, and might cause the arrest which Colonel Gardiner has declared all along he was ready to make when the inquest had reached a certain point. The further cross-examination of Mr. Cornish was rather a disappointment to those who were he was not in a position to say under eath that any person had sent the poison to him, and Mr. Ochorne in his questions indicated that he was rather disappointed in Mr. Cornish's testimony.

At the beginning of the session yesterday morning Mr. Osborne served notice that Mr. and Mrs. Hovey, and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Adams's daughter, who were in the flat at the time of the woman's death, would be called at the afternoon session, to follow Mr. Cornish. When the afternoon session began Mr. Osborne made a sudden change in his programme, and called Molineux. Mr. Molineux's name has been mentioned in the case as a "suspect" for time by several newspapers, and it was expected that he would, if called to the witness stand, give testimony which would help solve the mystery. Mr. Molineux, with his father, General Molineux, of Brooklyn, and Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, his counsel, were all in court at the afternoon session.

Basing the inquiry on the presumption that some person had sent the poison to Harry Cornish, Mr. Osborne conducted a severe crossexamination of Mr. Molineux. This examination was due to the order of the District-Attorney that certain witnesses should be closely ques tioned. After the close of the day's session Mr. Osborne said: "Molineux's conduct on the witness stand was in decided contrast to the evasive and hadging tactics adopted by Cornish." Coroner Hart, who is presiding at the inquest, said: Of course, it seems too early to judge of Molineux's evidence, but his ready replies and his disposition not to evade questions made a good impression."

Mr. Cornish resumed his place in the witness chair as soon as the morning session was begun. This was not, however, until after over an hour's delay, during which time Mr. Cornish was in the Criminal Court Bullding, and had repeatedly tried to see the District-Attorney, who apparently sent word out to Mr. Cornish that he did

## MR. CORNISH RECALLED.

When Mr. Cornish resumed his place on the witness stand Mr. Osborne continued his cross-

Q.-Will you tell me all your reasons for suppos-ing Molineux committed this crime? You have such an idea, haven't you? A.-Yes. Q.-Well, give all your reasons. A.-The idea first came to me when I examined the handwriting

give any tour transmitted the handwriting on the package.

Q-You don't believe now that Molineux wrote that address? A.—No. I don't.

Q-You now believe Felix Gallagher wrote that address? A.—No. I don't.

Q-Well, if you don't believe Molineux wrote it; that reason goes for naught, and the handwriting is not your reason now. Give us your present reasons. A.—They come from hearsay and from the police developments. Molineux was the only one who could have any reasons.

Q-What reasons could be have had? A.—Well, he went further in a quarrel with me than any one had ever gone before.

Q.—Did no one ever strike you? A.—Never in my life. I never had a serious quarrel with any one. I learned from the police that whosever prepared that bottle must have been a chemist, or some one who understood about such things.

Q.—Are there any other chem.sts in your club? A.—Yes, I remember the names of two—Yocum and Tuttle. Yocum is an intimate friend of mine.

Messrs. Cornish and Osborne had a long wrangle when Mr. Osborne asked what made

him believe a chemist had sent that package. Cornish fenced with the question and talked about the label and paper on the bottle. At last he admitted that Mr. Yocum had told him from the formation of the crystals in the glass that it was evident that the man who compounded the mixture was "only half a chemist." "Did you tell Yocum about those crystals?"
"No, he saw them."

questions Mr. Osborne seemed to think that he

was trying to conceal something. swer all questions and that you desired to be know. Are you perfectly candid?"

"I am treating you candidly; I am telling you

all I know.' To further questions Mr. Cornish said he knew nothing of chemistry. He had taken a year's course in Columbia University in physiology and anatomy. He first learned that the poison used was cyanide of mercury from Captain Mc-Clusky. Mr. Yocum did not tell him the name of

The testimony of Mr. Cornish was interrupted for a moment that City Surveyor G. S. Towlo might swear to the accuracy of a plan he had made of Mrs. Adams's apartments, on the third floor of No. 61 West Eighty-sixth-st.

Cornish told Mr. Osborne that Yocum was his best friend, and then Mr. Osborne asked him: "Do you mean to tell me that your best friend cared so little for your condition that he did not tell you what poison you had taken?"

Q.—He was a professional chemist, and could see by the way those crystals dissolved that "a half-way" chemist had compounded the mixture, and yet he was not sufficiently interested to see what the poison was, and he was your best friend. A.— I don't think he spoke of the compounder of the poison being "a half-way" chemist until after the police had discovered the nature of the poison. Q.—Didn't you think the poison was cyanide of potassium because you thought Barnet was killed by that poison?

about poisons and had not thought about it.

this point, and Mr. Osborne took up the whole

Colonel Gardiner came into the courtroom at question again of Mr. Yocum's knowledge of

BILL ADOPTED AFTER A STORMY DE-

PREMIER'S SPEECH IN FAVOR OF THE MEASURE-CARRIED BY A VOTE OF 332 TO 216.

Paris, Feb. 10.-The trial revision bill was adopted in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 332 to 216.

Immediately after the opening of the session M. Rénault-Morlière, the spokesman of the committee having the revision bill in charge, said the committee had rejected the measure "because when one arrived at the creation of courts of expediency there was no further security for any one."

Such proposals, the spokesman added, always aroused indignation, and he asked what could be the motive of the bill, since the accusations brought by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the former president of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, against the Criminal Section of that body had been acknowledged to be erroneous. M. Rénault-Morlière concluded with asserting that the adoption of the bill would be a useless and dangerous sign of weakness, also remarking that "to honor the army it is not necessary to dishonor the magistrature.

After the Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, had briefly defended the bill, M. Millerand, Radical Socialist, representing the 1st District of the Seine, made a lively speech, in which he opposed the measure on the ground set forth in the open letter to the Government, signed by a score of Deputies and a number of former Cabinet Ministers, who declared their intention to uphold the supreme principles of justice as above all

M. Millerand aroused an immense uproar by saying that the Republicans had only to note who were backing the bill and the present agitation to know where their duty lay.

The Premier then mounted the tribune and said the Government was prepared to take the whole responsibility for the measure. The Republicans, the Premier added, could therefore vote for the measure with perfect security. The Government, he pointed out, was neither the accomplice nor the dupe of the adversaries of a revision of the Dreyfus trial, but doubts had arisen, causing fears as to whether the sentence of a section of the Court of Cassation was authoritative enough to satisfy and calm the naemergency measure, revolutionary nor dictato-It would end an affair which was provoking throughout the world polemics which were

### TUMULT IN PARIS'S STREETS.

Paris, Feb. 10 .- Late this evening there was considerable ferment in the streets, caused by anti-ravisionists, on finding themselves unable to gain admission to a meeting that was being addressed by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, moved off, making demonstrations at the office of the Ministry of War, the Palais Bourbon and the office of the "Libre Parole," where the agitation became rather threatening and ended in a scuffle with the police, who made numerous arrests. Strong police forces are posted everywhere, and these have prevented serious developments.

In his speech at the meeting M. de Beaurepaire declared that unless the Dreyfus scandal NEW PHASE OF SAMOAN TROUBLE. was brought to an end it would entail either a civil or a foreign war. Few, however, will share THE THREE GOVERNMENTS MAY RECOG-

MAY BE THE BODY OF ANDREE.

## SIBERIAN NATIVES FIND THREE CORPSES

IN A HUT MADE OF BALLOON MATERIALS.

iting the Taimur Peninsula, North Siberla, recently informed the Russian police chief of the as King of Samoa. Mataafa is not the claimant district that on January 7 last, between Komo | who has thus far received the support of the and Pit, in the Province of Veniseisk, they found | British and American authorities, as they have a cabin constructed of cloth and cordage, ap- upheld Malletoa Tanus, who had been declared parently belonging to a balloon,

head of one badly crushed. Around them were

two companions, Strindeberg and Frenkel, in the on July 11, 1897, in an attempt to cross the North received beyond the message, attached to a carr.er pigeon, found by the whaling ship Falken, which arrived at Copenhagen on September 2. It read: "July 13, 12:50 p. m. Latitude 82:02 North, Longitude 12:05 East. Good voyage Eastward. All wel."

Well."

The Taimur Peninsula is the most northerly part of Siberia, lying cast of Nova Zembla, from which it is separated by the Kara Sca.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO AUSTRIA.

UNITED STATES MINISTER'S LETTER OF RECALL PRESENTED.

ing United States Minister at Vienna, who has been appointed United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, when presenting his letters of recall yesterday to Emperor Francis Joseph, assured the Emperor on behalf of President McKinley that the President and people of the United States were animated by the sincerest desire to strengthen the friendly relations existing between Austria-Hungary and the United States, Emperor Francis Joseph expressed himself as highly pleased with the President's message, and requested Mr. Tower so to inform him.

THE CZAR'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

WORD SENT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT THAT

IT WILL BE HELD AT THE HAGUE. Washington, Feb. 16.-Mr. Pierce, United States Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, cabled to the State Department this afternoon that the confer-ence proposed by the Czar looking to disarmament of the nations will be held at The Hague.

### LOANS LARGELY OVER-SUBSCRIBED. Berlin, Feb. 10.-The subscriptions to the Imperial and Prussian loans, of 75,000,000 and 125,000,000

marks, respectively, make roundly 4,000,000,000

FOUR OF A STEAMER'S CREW LOST. Hull, Feb. 10.-The British steamer Martello, Captain Rippeth, from New-York on January 22 for Hull, has arrived here after touching at Portland on Wednesday last, where she reported having sustained a good deal of damage in the passage. The Martello also reported that her chief officer and beatswain were killed, that a quartermaster and a seaman were drowned, and that her commander and second officer were injured. The Martello's upper works were badly wrecked. In a hurricans on January 30 a huge wave fell on her deck, killing the chief officer and boatswain, washing the ing the chief officer and boatswain, washing quartermaster overboard and carrying away the quartermaster overboard and carrying away the crow's-nest with the seaman who was on the look-out inside of it. Another sea hurled the second officer against the steam-winch and broke his leg. officer against was dashed against the side of the bridge and stunned. He would have been ewept overboard had he not been rescued by the man at

CUB...

Five ships weekly; Port Tampa to Havana by Plant Line, connecting with vestibuled trains from New-York, J. J. Farnsworth, E. P. A., 261 Broadway.—Advt.

TRIBUTES TO GARCIA.

CROWDS VIEW THE BODY IN THE PAL-ACE AT HAVANA-CUBANS PLEASED.

Havana, Feb. 10.-About three hundred wreaths and floral emblems, from individuals and societies, have been piled at the foot of the bier of General Calixto Garcia, whose body arrived here from the United States yesterday afternoon, on the United States gunboat Nash-

ber of the palace, and crowds continue to silently file past the coffin. The body will lie in state. day and night, until the burial, which will take place at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

All day Havana has paid silent homage to the dead warrior. Young and old women of the best families, children, laborers and negresses have visited the Council Chamber, passed the guard of Cuban and American soldiers, looked upon the face of the dead and quietly moved away. Many carried flowers, which were deposited at the foot of the bier. The streets around the Palace have been crowded with soldiery, and the honors paid by the American

Governor-General Brooke and staff will attend the burial to-morrow, and the review of the Seventh Army Corps will be postponed. The Cuban troops guarding the streets near the Palace are objects of much curiosity to pass-

PROCTOR FAILS TO MEET GOMEZ. CUBAN COMMANDER MAY REACH HAVANA

RUMORS EXPLODED.

Havana, Feb. 10.-United States Senator Redfield Proctor returned late this afternoon from Matanzas, whither he had gone to exchange impressions with General Maximo Gomez. He did not find the Cuban commander-in-chief, but learned that Gomez was expected to arrive at Santa Clara this evening, at Cardenas to-morrow, at Matanzas on Sunday and probably on Monday or Tuesday at Havana.

Major William L. Knoedler, surgeon of the First Brigade, Second Army Corps, wired this morning from Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, to Chief Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel O'Reilly, that there had been one death from fever among the members of the 202d New-York Regiment, but that no new cases had developed. This afternoon a dispatch was received from Major Knoedler saying that the autopsy showed that the cause of death was not yellow fever, but pernicious maiarial fever, and that it was really doubtful whether there be any case of yellow fever in the regiment. Nevertheless, the camp will be moved.

AMERICAN POSTAL SYSTEM IN FORCE.

Washington, Feb. 12 .- The United States postal stem was adopted in its entirety in the Island of uba by a decree promulgated to-day by Director Mr. Rathbone, and was authorized by a cable mesfrom Postmaster-General Smith after full

assuming a somewhat new phase, according to not heretofore contemplated. This is in part foreshadowed in the official statement of the Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, Feb. 10.-A gold mine Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office owner here named Monastyrschin has received in the House of Commons yesterday to the efbefore considering the recognition of Matanfa by Chlef Justice Chambers, an American, right-Close by were the bodies of three men, the fully entitled to the throne. While the announcement in the House of Commons is open a number of instruments, the uses of which to various interpretations, yet it seems to imply were not understood by the Tunguses.

The police chief has started for the spot to investigate, as it is believed that the bodies are was upheld by the Germans, may be taken into

consideration. In that event, it is said that the three Govern ments-the United States, Great Britain and Germany-would doubtless act together for what was regarded as the best interests of the islands rather than individually in support of their subordinate officials in the islands. It was pointed out to-day by an eminent diplomatic official that the chief consideration of all the governments the chief consideration of all the governments concerned would be to secure the best results for the Samoans. If it was clear, he said, that an insistence on placing Malletoa on the throne contrary to the wishes of the great majority of the Samoans would result in continued disorder and bloodshed, then in the interest of peace and order he believed all three governments would unite in recognizing Mataafa. The peace of this course he said would be no re-

formation from Samoa. The German Ambassa-dor and Baron von Sternberg have gone to New-York, so that no immediate negotiations are in-dicated. It is not known what view the State Department would take of the possible recogni-tion of Matasfa, and the comment among diplo-mats is due mainly to the reference of the Par-liamentary. Secretary to the reference of the Parliamentary Secretary to the possibility of this

## WAITING FOR INFORMATION.

and declines to discuss the stories published in New-York newspapers, told by passengers who arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday by the titude of the British cruiser Porpoise toward the German cruiser Falke, when matters recently sentatives of Germany in Samoa, and either absolutely untrue or grossly exaggerated.

The "Vossische Zeitung," which confirms the report that Dr. Raffel, President of the Municipal Council, of Apla, is now on his way to Berlin with important dispatches, characterizes as untrue the reports of the conduct attributed to the Falke's commander. It says: "The German naval officers were not frightened by the

the tripartite power.

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" says: "If Chief Justice Chambers's claim had been that Mataafa was excluded from the Kingship by the Samoan act the claim would have been well founded, as Germany would never have supported his candidacy."

FIGHT FOR THE GREAT CANAL

MR. HEPBURN CREATES A SENSATION

HE GIVES NOTICE THAT HE WILL OFFER THE NICARAGUA MEASURE AS A RIDER

ON THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL. Washington, Feb. 10.-Mr. Hepburn (Rep. Iowa), chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, created something of a sensation in the House to-day by giving notice that at the proper time he would offer the Nicaragua Canal bill as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill. The announcement was greeted with applause by the friends of the Canal bill. He had been moved to take this course, he declared, by the statement of Mr. Cannon yesterday that the bill would not be considered at this session. Mr. Hepburn argued that the amendment would be in order, and could proper-

ly be placed upon the bill. Mr. Hepburn's notice resulted from numerou conferences which were held to-day. Early in the day Chairman Burton of the River and Harbor Committee conferred with Senator Morgan, with a view to having him leave the River and Harbor bill unencumbered. Mr. Morgan is understood to have consented not to embarrass the River and Harbor bill. This in turn led to consideration of the Sundry Civil bill as the medium for advancing the Nicaragua Canal bill. As a result, Mr. Hepburn gave the formal notice. The amendment he proposes is the Hepburn bill, given in full in these dispatches last week. It appropriates \$115,000,000 for canal construction, and authorizes the President to negotiate with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for

The principal difficulty lies in the rule which will be invoked against the amendment. rule provides that no appropriation shall be on any general appropriation bill for any expenditure "not previously authorized by law. expenditure not previously authorized by law, it is asserted on the one hand that this rule would positively exclude the amendment, but Mr. Hepburn points out that Congress has already authorized and appropriated for two surready ready authorized and appropriated for two surveys of the Nicaragua Canal route in Sundry Civil bills, and also increased the compensation of the engineer in charge of one of these surveys. On these acts of Congress it will be assorted that the smendment is not obnoxious to the rule, and that it is germane. Should Mr. Sherman, of New-York, who is the chairman of the Committee of the Whole, rule it out of order, it is possible that the friends of the bill seak to overrule the chairman. Indeed, vill seek to overrule the chairman. Indeed, ome of the members have been sounded with this possibility in view,

### ZELAYA MEANS TO FIGHT.

A THOUSAND MEN SENT TOWARD RAMA-GENERAL REYES MAKES PROMISES.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 10, via Galveston,-President Zelaya is sending General Ireno Estrada, from San Euvaldo, in the direction of Rama, ninety miles distant, with about a thousand soldlers, several cannon and good equip-

General Reyes, who has rebelled against the Government of President Zelaya, and who is now at Bluefields, proclaimed himself Generalin-Chief of Nicaragua on February 3, and, backed by the signatures of several prominent natives, has declared war against President Zelaya. General Reyes promises that, in the event of his success, the people of Nicaragua shall have free and fair elections for national

PORTS CLOSED TO COMMERCE. ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA RE-

GARDING THOSE ON THE EASTERN COAST. General A. D. Straus, Consul-General of Nicaragua, whose office is at No. 18 Broadway. ceived a cable disputch yesterday from the President of Nicaragua, saying that all the ports on of the ports, it is thought, is for the purpose of of the ports, it is thought, is for the purpose of preventing the bringing in of arms and other contraband of war for the insurgents, the uprising being along the eastern coast exclusively. The republic has only a few vessels on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, but it is supposed that some adequate patrol system has been devised. General Straus said he understood that the United States had ordered a warship to Greytown, and that another might be sent to Bluefields, for the protection of the large number of American residents there.

GUARDING THIS COUNTRY'S INTERESTS. Washington, Feb. 10 .- Senor Correa, the Nicaraguan Minister, called at the State Department today in reference to the revolution which has been n progress in Eastern Nicaragua for several days. The exact cause of the uprising is not known here, but it is supposed to be one of the first results of the recent rapid changes in the relations of the States formerly united in the Greater Republic of Central America. As the revolutionary movement is so far confined entirely to the eastern side of the

is so far confined entirely to the eastern side of the country, while Managua, the capital, is on the wortern slope of the mountains, the difficulties experienced by President Zelaya in his endeavors to suppress the movement are multiplied.

The State Department is looking after the interests of the United States and of the American residents in the disturbed section. The gumboat Marietta was hovering about the eastern coast, and now, at the instance of the State Department, she has been reinforced by the gumboat Machias, which probably has arrived at Bluefields siready. The political causes which led to the outbreak are seld to be complicated by labor troubles.

KENTUCKY EXECUTIVE MANSION BURNED.

DESTRUCTION OF A BUILDING ERECTED IN 1796-GOVERNOR BRADLEY'S PERSONAL PROPERTY SAVED.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10 (Special) .- Fire this morning destroyed the historic Executive Mansion, which has been occupied by the Governors of Kentucky for over three-quarters of a century. The appropriation to build the mansion was made December 1, 1796, the amount being (12,000. Among the carpenters who helped build what was then a palatial brick mansion was a young man named Letcher, who afterward became Governor of the State. The house has been repaired and altered many times, and was a comfortable but old-fashioned dwelling, to which the people of the State were greatly

The fire broke out in an upper chamber early The nre broke out in an upper chamber early in the day, catching from a grate. Nearly the whole roof and the room in which the fire broke out were destroyed before the firemen succeeded in checking the flames. Many valuable books and the furniture were damaged. Governor Bradley took an active part in extinguishing the flames, and carried out furniture.

At 11:30 o'clock the fire broke out again in all parts of the mansion, and burned swiftly.

all parts of the mansion, and burned swiftly. The frozen water pipes hindered the firemen and made their fight a hopeless one. The Governor and State officers worked hard, taking out the furniture and belongings of the historic building. The Governor's valuable personal property was almost all saved, but the loss will second.

RUMORED TARIFF CHANGES.

MODIFICATIONS IN FAVOR OF BRITISH TRADE SAID TO BE CONTEMPLATED HERE.

this morning:

"We have reason to believe that important modifications are contemplated in the American tariff in favor of British trade."

The Atlantic Coast Line, in connection with Penn.
R. R., operates "New-York and Florida Special,"
ateam heated and electric lighted, to St. Augustine
and Tampa, leaving 1220 noon, except Sunday. Also
"Florida and West Indian Limited," solid Vestibuiled train, 5:20 a. m. daily, with sieeping-cars from
New-York to Florida, connecting with steamers to
Havana, Naesau, Porto Rico and Jamalca. Daily
Express \$20 p. m., through sleeper to Jacksonville.
Atlantic Coast Line Bureau of Information is at
225 Broadway, N. Y.—Advt.

# CALOOCAN STORMED AND TAKEN

INSURGENTS RETREAT IN DISORDER BEFORE A CHARGE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

## AMERICAN LOSSES SLIGHT, BUT REBELS SUFFER SEVERELY.

Washington, Feb. 10 .- The following dispatch from General Otis was received to-night:

"Manila, February 10.

"Adjutant-General.

'Insurgents collected considerable force between Manila and Caloocan, where Aguinaldo reported to be, and threatened attack and uprising in city. This afternoon swung left of McArthur's division, which is north of Pasig River, into Caloocan, driving enemy easily. Our left now at Caloocan. Our loss slight, that of insurgents considerable. Particulars in morning. Attack preceded by one half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels.

## THE MOVEMENT ON ILOILO. STORY OF THE DAY'S FIGHT.

AMERICAN TROOPS NOT EXPECTED TO ' LAND IMMEDIATELY.

Washington, Feb. 10.-For reasons they will not divulge, officials do not expect that an attempt to land the American troops at Iloilo will be made immediately, though that was the understanding a day or two ago ble that it has been decided to be good policy to allow the natives in Panay to learn for themselves the disastrous fate that has overtaken Manila, hoping that they may be induced to abate their resistance to General Miller's land-

Then, too, as there are considerable foreign interests in this town, which is second only to Manila in the Philippines, it may be deemed to attack the place in order to enable proper precautions to be taken. Even if the attack took place according to the original plan, news of the result would not reach here for two days, as Iloilo is about three hundred and fifty miles from Manila, and the waters between are not easy of navigation.

## THE PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND SECRETARY HAY AFFIX THEIR NAMES TO THE OFFICIAL COPY.

Washington, Feb. 10.-The official copy of the Treaty of Peace with Spain, bearing the signatures of the Spanish and American Commissioners, which was ratified by the Senate last Monday, as certified by Vice-President Hobart, was signed by the President and Secretary Hay at 2:35 o'clock this afternoon in the library of the White House. There was little formality, although several persons were present by invitation of the President. The President and the Secretary of State sat at the round table in the centre of the library. The pen was an ordinary gold one which the President frequently uses in his office work. The ceremony occupied only s few minutes, and Secretary Hay then replaced the document in its crimson velvet case and took it to the State Department for transmission to Madrid. Besides the President, there were present Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Hay and his daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Borde White House; Abner McKinley and Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Montgomery, U. S. V.

## ANTI-IMPERIALIST DEMANDS.

Boston, Feb. 10.-At a general meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League here to-day the following resolutions were unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm:

First-The Anti-Imperialist League demands the members of hostilities in the Philip-Second—The League insists that it is the duty of Second—The League insists that it is the duty of Congress to tender an official assurance to the country and to the inhabitants of the Philippines that the United States will encourage the organization of such a government as may be agreeable to the people of the islands, and that upon its organization the United States will, in accordance with its traditional and prescriptive policy in such cases, recognize it as an independent and equal State

### MORE FILIPINO COMMISSIONERS. THEY HEAR THE NEWS AT SAN FRANCISCO AND WILL GO TO MONTREAL IN-STEAD OF WASHINGTON.

San Francisco, Feb. 10 (Special) .- Two badly scared Filipino Commissioners to the United States were among the passengers on the steamer America Maru, which arrived here today. They were Major-General E. Rigo de Dios, who was commander of a division of Aguinaldo's army, and Senor M. Riviera (Barredo), a wealthy merchant of Manila. They started from Manila to join Agoncillo, loaded with new facts and figures to strengthen his arguments for the recognition of the Filipino republic.

When they left Yokohama everything was quiet at Manila, so that the news which greeted them here of bloody fighting and the defeat of Aguinaldo's forces around Manila came like lightning out of a clear sky. They are both men of much intelligence and good breeding. Riviera speaks English fluently. He said their plans would be modified, but they would go hence to Chicago, and then to Montreal. He asked anxiously whether any spies would be set upon them, and whether there was any danger of

AGONCILLO'S "AUTHENTIC" NEWS. Montreal, Feb. 10.-Agoncillo stated to-day positively that he had authentic information to the effect that Aguinaido did not want a cessation of hostilities, and had not asked for it. When asked how he obained this information

he refused to say.

CAROLINES NOT TO BE SOLD.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO RE-TAIN THE ISLANDS

Madrid, Feb. 10 .- The Spanish Government, it is announced, has decided not to sell the Caro-

GERMANY'S SUPPOSED POSITION. London, Feb. 11 .- The Berlin correspondent of "The Times" says: "The circulation by an official agency here of

the statement from Madrid that the Spanish Government has decided not to sell the Caroline Islands is generally understood to signify that Germany has abandoned for the present the idea of acquiring them."

TRIAL OF CERVERA AND MOREU. Madrid, Feb. 10.-The Supreme Military

FASTEST ROUTE TO SOUTHERN RESORTS. Court, which has had under consideration the loss of the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba on July 3, has decided to prosecute in connection with the disaster Admiral Cervera and Commandante Emilio Diaz de Moreu, former captain of the destroyed cruiser Cristo-

# THE ENCOUNTER PRECEDED BY BOM-

Manila, Feb. 10.-The American forces at 3:05 this afternoon made a combined attack upon enemy was driven out with great loss. There were few casualties among the United State

At a signal from the tower of the Dela Lome Church, the United States double-turreted monitor Monadnock, in the bay, opened fire with the hig guns of her forward turret. The shells did great damage to the enemy's earth-

Soon afterward the Utah battery bombarded the place from the land side. The rebels reserved their fire until the bom

bardment ceased, when they fired volleys of musketry as the Montana regiment advanced on the jungle. GALLANT CHARGE OF KANSAS TROOPS. The Kansas regiment, on the extreme left, with the 3d Artillery deploying to the right,

way to the Presidencia and lowered the Filipino flag at 5:30 p. m. The enemy's sharpshooters, in the jungle or the right, fired at long range on the Pennsy vania regiment, but the rebels were soon si-

lenced by shrapnel shells, and the Pennsylva

The rebels were moved down like grass, but

REPELS GATHERING AT MALABON. The rebels, at 10 o'clock this morning, seemed to have selected Malabon, about three miles they were concentrating a considerable force there and also at Caloocan. Many small bodies of scattered rebal troops marched in from the

Aguinaldo is reported to have established his

headquarters at Malabon, for the purpose of rallying his forces for a decisive blow. Some soldiers belonging to the 14th Infantry naque. Fifteen carticads of shells have been brought in here. The troops also found a mod-

ern naval gun and part of its mount, which had undoubtedly been stolen from one of the

DISPOSAL OF THE TROOPS. The American line to-day was much the same as on Wednesday. On the right General Ovenshine's brigade extended to the beach two miles north of Camp Dewey, and to the Pasig River. Lieutenant-Colonel Treumann, with the North Dakota Volunteers, established his headquarters on the beach, in order to be in signal communication with the American fleet. The Second Battalion of the Dakota regiment extended along the water-front, and all of the 14th Infantry, with the exception of Companies M and E, was stationed from the Pasig River to San

The Californian Regiment, whose members are in excellent spirits, occupied the villages of

Pasig, Malate and Santa Ana Since the Wyoming Regiment relieved the 23d Regiment at the waterworks there has been no change in General Hale's position. The Nebraska Regiment, Colorado Regiment, South

back near Caloocan to the Chinese Cemetery, where there is an excellent signal station in a church tower on a hill, whence the signalman

The monitor Monadnock moved up to Sing

can communicate with the fleet.

FILIPINO SCOUTS SURPRISED.

bridge across the Paranaque River. The enemy retired hurriedly, swimming the stream in order to reach the main body of the rebels, intrenched

posed from the water-front.

General King's headquarters are now at the

MR. OSBORNE ANGRY. From the manner in which Cornish answered

"Now, look here, Cornish," he said, "you came to my office this morning and told me I was not treating you fairly, that you were ready to anperfectly candid. I told you then and I tell you now I do not suspect you of the crime, and I wish to give you every chance to tell all you

the poison.

(Continued to third page.)

MOLINEUX ON THE STAND. DEPUTIES VOTE FOR REVISION

The body lies in the Municipal Council Cham-

authorities have greatly pleased the Cubans.

ON MONDAY-YELLOW FEVER

says that the case in the 8th Dr. O Henly says that the case in the 5th Regular Infantry, which was at first supposed to be yellow fever, is undoubtedly only malarial, and that, with the exception of the five possible cases at Guanajay, there is not a case of yellow fever among the American troops in

NIZE MATAAFA AS KING. Washington, Feb. 10.-The Samoan trouble is

ments would unite in recognizing Mataafa. The result of this course, he said, would be no reflection on Chief Justice Chambers, as it would be based entirely on expediency and would not be overruling his action. At the same time, it is said, the German officials at Apia undoubtedly would be disciplined for having attempted to overrule the action of the Chief Justice, as their course was conceded to be irregular.

In German quarters the view prevails that the subject has already passed into the domain of diplomacy, and that considerable time will elapse before a settlement is in sight, the more so owing to the time required to get official information from Samoa. The German Ambassador and Baron von Sternberg have gone to New-

is still awaiting official dispatches from Samoa steamer Moana, regarding the threatening atcame to a head at Apis. These stories, and all like them, are declared insulting to the repre-

man naval officers were not ingliered by assistance words of the British officer."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says: "Chief Justice Chambers's solicitude for the welfare of dead Germans, insulted by Mataafa, while he himself was insulting every living German, is a bad carnival joke All the same, the reports show that the Americans and Britons jointly tried to suppress German authority, thus emphasizing the impossibility of a continuance of the tripartite power."

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" says: "If Chief Justice

further advanced, driving the enemy, fighting every foot, into the town line. They made their

nians remained in the trenches. As the Americans advanced they burned the native huts.

the American loss was slight. their next encounter with the Americans, as

right, and others undoubtedly re points from the north and the interior prov-

In order to cover their movements the rebels again opened fire on the outposts of the Kansas regiment. They kept up the fire from the jungle for about twenty minutes, and without effect. The Americans reserved their fire until a derebels scuttle back to cover like rabbits. Beyond this there was quiet along the entire line. evidently stolen from the arsenal at Cavité, and hidden by the rebeis in the vicinity of Para-

Dakota Regiment and Utah Artillery had the On the left, General Otis's brigade, consisting of the 20th Kansas, eight companies of the Pennsylvania Regiment, the Montana Regiment

A few rebels have concentrated at Paranaque, While they are intrenched, they are fully ex-